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were driven to accept responsibility. When she formed the Congressional Union in 1913, Alice Paul had convinced her followers that all effort should be put in one direction, that of securing the passage of the amendment. The state organizations were built solely for this end, first, to use the power of the already enfranchised women in the western states, and, second, to secure the ratification by the thirty-six state legislatures.

The volume seems almost cluttered with the mass of quotations from contemporary letters and diaries, newspapers, court records and campaign speeches. The "honor lists" of those arrested are carefully set forth with the story of each arrest. The descriptions of the "suffrage special," the lobbying, the White House pickets, the watch fires, the mail experiences, the burning of the President's words, and the marvelously effective pageantry, so constantly employed, not only chronicle a chapter of profound social and political significance, but reveal new possibilities in dramatic and esthetic appeal in this field.

Whatever is lost in the omission of the relation of the militant effort to the rest of the suffrage movement and its connection with other questions of the day is largely made up in the colorful detail which the novelist author has so tellingly used and in the appreciation she has shown for the *camaraderie* which characterized the work of the groups of women and distinguished it in the field of political endeavor.

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BRIEFER NOTICES

For exact and trustworthy information concerning the way in which the American Expeditionary Forces were raised, transported to France, and supplied with munitions of war, no work hitherto published compares with *The Road to France* by Benedict Crowell and Robert Forrest Wilson (Yale University Press, 2 vols., pp. 675, paged consecutively). These two volumes contain a comprehensive and accurate narrative of the early preparations, the mobilization of the regulars and the national guard, the workings of the selective service law, the building of the cantonments, the movement of the army to the ports, the embarkation service and the convoys, the quest for cargo vessels—the whole process of war-making which preceded the arrival of the troops and supplies on the other side of the Atlantic. But although the pages are well packed with information they are never dull or unin-

teresting. The writers display fine discrimination in selecting the things which really counted during the great emergency; they lose no opportunity to let their readers see the picturesque aspects of the nation's steady effort, and they have a far keener appreciation of the really humorous situations than most of those who have been writing about America's part in the war. It was not all plain sailing, this job of depositing two million able-bodied men in France, and the writers do not try to gloss over the numerous mishaps, some of which seem humorous in retrospect but were accounted serious enough in the gloomy autumn of 1917. There are some splendid chapters in both volumes—good history and good literature as well. No red-blooded American can read the tale of the troop convoys, as it is here related, without a thrill of pride and satisfaction. It is risking little to predict that these volumes, well-planned, well-written, and well-printed, will find a wide circle of interested readers.

No publication of its sort in recent years has stirred up a more fervid discussion in English political circles than *The Mirrors of Downing Street* by an author who conceals his identity under the pseudonym of "A Gentleman with a Duster" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, pp. 171). The book contains characterizations, about a dozen pages apiece, of thirteen contemporary British leaders, among them Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Northcliffe. The "reflections" of these figures, as viewed in the mirror, after it has been duly dusted, are not in all cases flattering, but they appear in these pages with a sharpness of outline which most pen portraits do not achieve. Guesses concerning the author's identity have covered a considerable range; he is at any rate someone who gets his information at close range and puts it into print with a practiced hand. The analyses of character and motives are clever, incisive and often strongly unsympathetic. Some of them are such as displease the friends and delight the enemies of public men. Those who have taken the conventional accounts of English political maneuverings as implicitly as though they were gospel will find some ruthless smashing of idols in these pages. No mere adventurer in politics or literature could have painted this picture gallery; it is obviously the work of a skilled craftsman. Right or wrong in his estimates, the anonymous author has given us a book that is certainly worth reading. If no criticism is so good for public men as criticism of character, he may also claim to be a public benefactor.

The long-awaited third volume of Bismarck's autobiography has been published by Messrs. Harper and Brothers under the title *The Kaiser vs. Bismarck* (203 pp.). Professor Charles Downer Hazen, who contributes the introduction, regards the contents of the volume as "the most extensive, the most detailed, and the most authoritative account of an important and dramatic turning-point in modern history." To the student of German political history it is certainly quite as important as the Iron Chancellor's earlier reminiscences and it is likely to be more widely read. The larger portion of the book deals with happenings directly or indirectly connected with Bismarck's resignation; the correspondence bearing upon this event is printed in full. On the whole the documents indicate that the outside world, in forming its own opinions as to the causes which led to the "dropping of the pilot" in 1890, did not go far astray. Its general diagnosis of the trouble was correct. The details are now filled in and they are highly interesting. No wonder the ex-Kaiser tried to hush these memoirs. The letter which his own father sent to Bismarck in 1886, in which mention is made of the future Kaiser's "leaning towards vanity" and "overweening estimation of himself," is one that any monarch might be pardoned for desiring to suppress. The shade of the Chancellor is having a sweet revenge.

Another volume of political disclosures which a monarch would fain have put out of the way is now printed by Messrs. Doubleday, Page and Co., *The Memoirs of Count Witte* (pp. 434). The ill-fated Czar of All the Russias made repeated attempts to get hold of Witte's personal papers but their owner was shrewd enough to keep them, during the later years of his life, in the vaults of a foreign bank under another person's name. Witte is very hard on Nicholas and the whole court clique, which he blames for most of Russia's troubles before the war. There is an enlightening account, from the Russian viewpoint, of the origins and course of the Russo-Japanese war and a full narrative of the negotiations at Portsmouth. Additional information concerning the abortive Treaty of Björkoe is included, and it is material which places neither the Czar nor the Kaiser in a very favorable light. As a commentary upon the Kaiser's diplomatic *gaucherie* this concluding chapter of Count Witte's book will hardly be surpassed, and it would be difficult to unearth in modern history a more spineless mortal than the Czar proved himself to be when he signed the covenant of treachery. Fortunately for the peace and well-being of the world Count Lamsdorff

was able to have the document committed to the waste-basket. American readers will find many interesting revelations in this book, for example (pp. 408 ff.), where an attempted conspiracy to unite Europe in a tariff war against the United States is uncovered. Count Witte was not inclined to underestimate his own abilities, as any reader of these memoirs can easily see, nor was he an adept in curbing his own personal animus towards those who stood in his way. Yet his patriotism was beyond question, and Russia might have been saved from her overwhelming catastrophes if there had been enough Wittes in the seats of the mighty at Petrograd.

A book on reconstruction problems which has been commanding widespread interest during the past couple of months is Paul Scott Mowrer's *Balkanized Europe* (E. P. Dutton and Co., pp. 349). The author spent eleven consecutive years in various European countries as special correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, and some of the material in his book has already appeared from time to time in that journal, but it is both valuable and interesting enough to warrant the appeal which the publishers make to a broader constituency. By "Balkanization" the author means the creation of a medley of small states, "economically weak, covetous, intriguing, afraid, a continual prey to the machinations of the great powers, and to the violent promptings of their own passions." This policy, which had its origin in the regions freed from Turkish oppression during the nineteenth century, has been extended, according to Mr. Mowrer's argument, over a considerably greater portion of Western Europe by the Peace of Versailles. With this thought as a guiding thread the author takes his readers through the complex maze of minor European politics in a series of concise and stimulating chapters. The concluding portion of the book discusses the policies of the great powers at the present time and explains what the writer believes to be the proper rôle of the United States in world politics. Both the method of presentation and the style are those of a journalist, but a capable journalist is usually a keen observer, as this volume amply proves.

Two recent books by Frederic C. Howe deal with rather dissimilar subjects. *Revolution and Democracy* (pp. 238) is published by B. W. Huebsch. It deals chiefly with the control of "privilege" over politics, the press and education, especially in the United States, but it also has a good deal to say about monopoly and the sabotage of industry,

transportation and credit which results from monopoly. The government of the United States, in its present complicated and unresponsive form, is merely the agency of the exploiting classes (p. 103). Exploitation, as opposed to production, is the controlling motive of both the leading political parties in America (p. 123). The political state, in America as in old Europe, has become a private thing, used to protect private interests; it has little concern for human rights or for the promotion of the comfort, happiness or convenience of the people (p. 124). What America needs is a homeopathic dose compounded of the single tax, guild socialism and the Plumb plan, with a system of free credit "to enable those who possess no capital to secure capital." The other work, entitled *Denmark, A Coöperative Commonwealth* (pp. 203) is from the press of Harcourt, Brace and Howe. It endeavors to interpret for America the progress made by the Danish people in scientific agriculture, organized coöperation, politics and education, the whole forming what the author believes to be the most valuable political exhibit in the modern world, namely, a demonstration of the possibilities of democracy, industrial as well as political. After reading Mr. Howe's books one is inclined to believe that Shakespeare was wrong and Barnum was right. There is nothing rotten in the state of Denmark, and the great American public likes to be humbugged.

In making *A Defence of Liberty* (Putnams, pp. 251), the Hon. Oliver Brett argues that socialism would mean a dangerous reaction toward conservatism—a static state with unlimited power. This insistence on bureaucracy as the antithesis of liberty is not particularly new, but Mr. Brett makes his points interestingly and with occasional flashes. Thus, for example, he remarks that Rousseau is "the uneugenic parent of" the "intellectual sophistry," that "the old world has passed away under the stress of war, and that a new one is about to spring fully-armed from the brains of the Welsh wizard." Rousseau "loved to leave the sickly offspring of his brain on the doorstep of posterity, to be picked up and nursed, like cuckoos in the social nest, by the Karl Marxs and Lloyd Georges that came after him." With the exception of some suggested reforms of Parliament and the party system, Mr. Brett makes no constructive proposals. When one school of opinion says that society needs only a tonic, and another that a major operation is necessary, Mr. Brett offers a mouth wash. His mild liberalism may comfort the few remaining faithful, but it will not convert many sinners.

The Principles of Politics by A. R. Lord (The Clarendon Press, pp. 308) is called "a textbook for junior students" of political theory. It is more elaborate than Sir Frederick Pollock's *Introduction*, which has so well served a whole generation of college students, yet much less so than the works of Sidgwick, Green and Bosanquet in the same general field. Professor Lord's outline begins with the Renaissance and ends with Burke. The few pages on Hamilton and Madison, thrown in for good measure, are not of much account. The greater portion of the book is not historical but analytical, successive chapters being devoted to such topics as sovereignty, democracy and representation, the notion of law, individualism, natural rights and political rights. These chapters are cogent and well-written; they would serve admirably as a basis for class-room discussion.

Arthur J. Balfour's *Essays Speculative and Political* (George H. Doran Co., pp. 241) cover a rather wide range. The initial essay on "Decadence" raises the question why civilizations wear out and great nations decay. The author finds that the explanations customarily given for the decline and fall of the Roman Empire do not fully explain the great collapse. Nor does he feel able to explain it himself. The concluding essays of the book, notably those on "Anglo-German Relations" and on "The Freedom of the Seas" are of permanent value and interest.

A very useful addition to the rapidly growing library on the international aspects of labor legislation is a collection of essays edited by E. John Solano under the title *Labour as an International Problem* (Macmillan, pp. lx, 345). The contributors are well known authorities on the subjects they discuss. They include G. N. Barnes, Arthur Fontaine, Émile Vandervelde, J. T. Shotwell, Albert Thomas, W. A. Appleton, and Sophy Sanger. The essays review the history of international labor legislation; the constitution, functions, procedure and policy of the International Labor Office and its work ending with the conventions and recommendations passed at the International Seamen's Conference held in Genoa, July, 1920, and international trade unionism. Appendices give the labor sections of the peace treaty and the resolutions adopted at the Berne (1906), Washington, and Genoa conferences.

Walter Rathenau's *Die neue Wirtschaft*, a book which has been commanding wide attention in Germany, is now issued in an English

translation under the title *The New Society* (Harcourt, Brace and Howe, pp. 147). The author ranks as one of Germany's industrial leaders. During the war he served as controller of raw materials. Rathenau does not accept either restoration, democracy, socialism or communism as Germany's "way out," but himself propounds a program for the adjustment of industry and government. The book is full of sharp thrusts at the shams of the old régime and the hypocrisies of the new. Rathenau suggests, by the way, that Germany ought to prohibit the use of the word *Kultur* for thirty years to come. It has served no purpose in the past save to mask confusion of thought. The only possible future for Germany, according to Dr. Rathenau, lies in making herself what she thought she was but was not, a nation of men and women who think for themselves.

Vivid pen pictures of various notables, English, French and American, are included in Stephane Lauzanne's *Great Men and Great Days* (D. Appleton and Company, pp. 263). As editor of *Le Matin* the author has had rare opportunities for contact with most of the world-figures whose characteristics he delineates. The portrait of ex-President Wilson is one of the best in the book and indicates that the author knows how to hold the scales of equity in weighing the services of public men. Some incidents not commonly known are printed in this chapter, for example the substance of the interview given to several French newspaper correspondents at the White House on April 9, 1918 (pp. 88-90). M. Lauzanne writes of interesting things in a fascinating way.

The Senate of the United States, by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Charles Scribner's Sons, pp. 248), is the title of a volume which covers a range of matters from legislatures to libraries. An essay of thirty-one pages, reprinted from the *Political Quarterly*, where it appeared in 1914, deals with the American Senate, its history, functions and place in the government. The rest of the book, seven-eighths of it, has nothing to do with the Senate, either proximately or remotely, but spreads before its readers eight of Senator Lodge's addresses and essays, including his eulogies of Theodore Roosevelt and the pilgrims of Plymouth. All of them are excellent both in substance and style; they testify to the author's breadth of interest, his finished scholarship and his mastery of English prose.

The story of a court that "aims to give justice to the public in labor disputes" is narrated by Governor Henry J. Allen in *The Party of the Third Part* (Harper and Brothers pp. 282). This book describes the events which led to the establishment of the Industrial Relations Court in Kansas, recounts the history of the coal strike, the receivership, the volunteer mining and the reaction in public sentiment which followed. The make-up and powers of the court are explained and the various phases of its work are discussed. There are several chapters on general questions connected with labor and the public's relation to industrial controversies. While written from the standpoint of a public official the book is notably fair and liberal in its general attitude. As an authoritative exposition of a significant American experiment it is of unusual value to students of state government.

Written as a text for college freshmen, Irwin Edman's *Human Traits and their Social Significance* (Houghton, Mifflin Co., pp. 467) endeavors "to give a bird's eye view of the processes of human nature, from man's simple inborn impulses and needs to the most complete fulfilment of these in the deliberate activities of religion, art, science and morals." Believing that the student's understanding of contemporary problems in government and economics can be "immensely clarified" by a knowledge of the human factors which they involve, the author analyzes the types of individual behavior and the great activities of the human mind with special emphasis on the social consequences of individual traits. The book should be very serviceable for use in a college course on social psychology.

An English translation of Dr. F. Müller-Lyer's *Phasen der Kultur* has been brought out by Alfred A. Knopf under the title *History of Social Development* (pp. 362). The chief value of the book is its serious attempt to treat sociology as an inductive study by distinguishing, describing and correlating the successive stages through which human societies have in fact evolved. The author works from sociological facts to phases of culture, and from the latter to lines of progress. In this way it aims to acquaint the reader with the results of what the author designates as a "new and glorious, although unfortunately still imperfect, science."

A monograph on *The Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of New York* by Clarence E. Miner has been issued as one of the

recent volumes of Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law (Longmans, Green and Co., pp. 136). The author has done his work with great thoroughness and devotes attention not only to the proceedings of the Poughkeepsie convention but to the line-up of political parties preceding it.

Among recent publications of the Harvard University Press are Frederick J. Allen's *Guide to the Study of Occupations* (pp. 182), John H. Williams' *Argentine International Trade under Inconvertible Paper Money, 1880-1900* (pp. 282), and Julius Klein's *The Mesta, A Study in Spanish Economic History, 1273-1836* (pp. 444). The last-named monograph contains a narrative of Spain's long attempt to dominate the production and marketing of the world's wool supply.

President Thwing's *American Colleges and Universities in the Great War* (Macmillan Co., pp. 276) deals only incidentally with matters of government. In the main it is an account, comprehensive and well-written, of what American institutions of learning did to help win the war. A concluding chapter points out some of the enduring effects of the war upon methods of college education.

Professor E. L. Bogart's *War Costs and their Financing* (D. Appleton and Co., pp. 510) presents in broad outline but with adequate detail the salient features of war finance and explains the more important financial problems now confronting the chief countries of the world. The author shows how large a part the "silver bullets" played in determining the final outcome. The book admirably supplements Professor Bogart's earlier volume on the *Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War*.

A discussion of the distribution of wealth from some new points of view is contained in Hugh Dalton's *Inequalities of Incomes in Modern Communities* (George Routledge and Sons, pp. 357). The author examines the causes which have produced the marked inequalities of individual income, including the laws and customs relating to the disposal of property. He advocates the piling of additional taxes upon inherited wealth, but also urges that the improvement of our educational facilities will tend to reduce inequality. A criticism of the orthodox theories of distribution is included.

The Russell Sage Foundation has issued a *Social Workers' Guide to the Serial Publications of Representative Social Agencies* (pp. 174). It lists the serial publications of approximately four thousand institutions and organizations. The Foundation has also published a small monograph on *The Social Case History*, by Ada Eliot Sheffield, and a summary of the findings of the Springfield Survey, under the title *Social Conditions in an American City* (pp. 439). The latter book is edited by Shelby M. Harrison and contains a chapter on "City and County Administration."

Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. have published a brief *Introduction to Sociology* (pp. 304) by Professor J. J. Findlay of the University of Manchester. The book does not cover all the topics which are ordinarily found in a textbook of sociology but deals with the more important ones only.

The Century Co. has published a volume on *Sea Power in American History* (pp. 372) under the joint authorship of Herman F. Kraft and Walter B. Norris, both of whom are associate professors in the United States Naval Academy. The authors point out that although Admiral Mahan constantly discussed the influence of sea power upon American history, and even dealt exhaustively with some periods, he never incorporated his general conclusions in any single volume. The present writers have brought Mahan's ideas together; they have also added some good material of their own. Particularly valuable is their discussion of the merchant marine in its relation to sea power.

Messrs. Little, Brown and Co. are the publishers of Professor George Grafton Wilson's *First Year of the League of Nations* (pp. 94) in which the author sets forth, concisely and impartially the procedure and achievements of the league during the first twelve months of its existence. From the reports and proceedings of the Geneva meetings the author has winnowed the salient things and presents them in an interesting narrative. The full text of the covenant is printed as an appendix.

American Economic Life by Henry Reed Burch (Macmillan Co., pp. 533) is a presentation in problem form of the more important phases of American economic activities. It is intended for elementary students of economic science, particularly in secondary schools and appears to be well adapted to its purpose.

The main argument of *Economic Democracy* by C. H. Douglas (Harcourt, Brace and Howe, pp. 144) is directed to the task of proving that democracy is not merely a matter of elective administration but of "distributed economic power." As for the League of Nations the author believes that its success would merely mean the culmination of the policy of centralized economic control.

Our Revolution by Victor S. Yarros (Richard G. Badger, pp. 251) contains a collection of essays in which the author seeks to interpret the social and political unrest.

The volume on *The Church and Labor* by the Rev. John A. Ryan and the Rev. Joseph Husslein (Macmillan Co., pp. 305) is the first of a series in which the endeavor will be made to present, adequately and authoritatively, the Catholic point of view towards the industrial, social and political problems of to-day. The book is made up, in large part, of encyclicals, pastoral letters and other deliverances of church authorities relating to the labor question. A list of "books by Catholic authors" on economic questions is appended.

Housing and the Public Health by Dr. John Robertson (Funk and Wagnalls Co., pp. 159) is a brief treatise by one who has dealt with his problem at first hand. The book relates to conditions in English cities only, but discusses the whole problem in a broad and interesting way.

A comprehensive study of community life and institutions is included in *America via the Neighborhood* by John Daniels (Harper and Brothers, pp. 463). There are excellent chapters on the organization and work of social settlements, likewise on the relation of immigrant colonies to political organization and government.

A volume on *Community Organization* by Joseph Kinmont Hart has been brought out by the Macmillan Company (pp. 230). It is the outgrowth, in large part, of the author's experience with the war camp community service.

The Next War by Will Irwin (E. P. Dutton & Co. pp. 161) is a loud warning against the "militarists, munition-makers and professional patriots," who are alleged to be already engaged in leading mankind into a new chasm of destruction. The author, who is a war corre-

spondent of note, writes vividly of the miseries which the late war brought in its train and makes some definite proposals concerning the means by which, in his opinion, future wars may be avoided.

The Evolution of Sinn Fein (Huebsh, pp. 318) by R. M. Henry gives a resumé of the origin, spread and aims of this movement. The author indicates the various stages through which the Irish question has ultimately reached a critical stage.

The second series of lectures on the Bennett Foundation at Wesleyan University, delivered by Professor George M. Wrong of the University of Toronto, have been published by the Abingdon Press under the title *The United States and Canada* (pp. 191).

A textbook on *Civil Government for Indian Students*, by Professor James W. Garner of the University of Illinois and Hon. Sir William Morris, governor designate of Assam, has been published by S. C. Sanial (Calcutta). This includes several chapters on the general principles of government and brief accounts of the governments of the British Empire, the United States and British colonies, and deals more at length with the new government of India. Appendices give the text of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Bengal electoral rules, and the report of the joint committee of the British Parliament on the Government of India bill.

Two small volumes on *Currency Reform in India* and *Indian War Finance*, by Professor W. G. Kale of Fergusson College, Poona, India, have been published by the Aryabhusan Press.

Frances Kellor's volume on *Immigration and the Future* (George H. Doran Co., pp. 276) contains a survey of past immigration and a study of the sources from which the immigration of the future is likely to be drawn. There is a good chapter on the relation of immigration to business. A supplement to this work, by the same author and publisher, deals with *The Federal Administration and the Alien*.

The Newmarch Lectures for 1919 by Sir Josiah Stamp have been published as *The Fundamental Principles of Taxation* (Macmillan Company, pp. 201). The lectures deal with the general trend of recent developments in taxation and indicate the need for a restatement of principles.

A revision of Robert H. Montgomery's *Income Tax Procedure* has been issued by the Ronald Press Co. (pp. 1206). The new addition contains the multitude of new rulings made during 1920 with the author's comments thereon, making a book which is indispensable to all who have much to do with income tax matters. The same publishers have issued a useful manual on the *Elements of Bond Investment* by A. M. Sakaloski (pp. 158), and a two-volume treatise on *Practical Bank Operation* by L. H. Laupton (pp. 713, paged consecutively).

Students of English economic history will welcome the succinct story of the enclosure movement which is set forth in W. H. R. Curtler's *Enclosure and Distribution of our Land* (Clarendon Press, pp. 334). It covers the subject in a broad way from the earliest times to the present day.

In his recent volume on *Spain's Declining Power in South America* (University of California Press, pp. 440) Professor Bernard Moses deals with the period from 1730 to 1806, following logically the author's earlier work on *The Spanish Dependencies in South America*. It will doubtless prove to be a book of equal interest and value to students of colonial administration.

The various addresses delivered at the Clark University Conference of 1920 have been printed, under the editorship of Professor George H. Blakeslee, in a volume entitled *Mexico and the Caribbean* (G. E. Stechert and Co. pp. 363). The addresses deal with every phase of Mexican-American relations as well as with conditions in Haiti, Santa Domingo and the Central American Republics.

A biography of the French war-premier *Le Véritable Clémenceau* by Ernest Judet has been issued by the press of Ferdinand Wyss, Berne (pp. 362). The study is reasonably impartial but with a tendency to betray the author's warm sympathies.

The Young Citizen's Own Book by Chelsea Curtis Fraser (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., pp. 309) is an elementary text book of civics which covers the ground, or most of it, in a simple and reasonably interesting way. Its selections of topics is better than that of most books in the same field.

Sydney Herbert's *Nationality and its Problems* is published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton and Co. (pp. 173). The book deals with the nature of nationality and nation-making forces, with nationality and politics and with the future of nationality. The author keeps close to his topic and supports his argument with a wealth of historical illustrations.

The Yale University Press has published Lawrence H. Gipson's *Jared Ingersoll* (pp. 432). This study of American loyalty in relation to British colonial government was awarded the Porter prize at Yale in 1918. Dr. Gipson's volume throws a good deal of light upon certain aspects of the complex relationship existing between England and the American colonies during the later colonial period.

A small booklet on *Social Legislation in Illinois*, by Seba Eldridge, has been published by W. M. Shimmin and Co. (Rockford, Ill.).